

## WEATHER REPORT.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.—For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather, frequent rains, warm, southerly shifting to colder, northwest winds, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, frequent rains, warm, southerly, veering to cold, northwest winds, followed by rising barometer.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was partly cloudy and clear.

Thermometer Yesterday: 6 A. M., 52; 9 A. M., 54; 12 noon, 60; 3 P. M., 63; 6 P. M., 57; midnight, 49.  
Mean temperature, 55.5.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

**ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—A few nights ago a young gentleman who lived on the extreme west end of Broad street, stopped at a fruit-stand in the vicinity of the Theatre and bought some fruit which he designed taking to some of the young ladies of his household. He gave the purchase a bill of five dollars, which was changed and the money for the articles bought taken out. He noticed two men standing near by, but paid no special attention to them. He went on his way, and when some distance up town noticed the same two men following him. As he crossed a vacant lot in the neighborhood of Elba he drew his pistol, fearing that he would be attacked, and his suspicion proved to have been well grounded, for soon one of the men stepped upon him and they closed the gentleman upon him and tried to force the bill into the robber's side. The companion of the would-be thief fled. The man who was shot fled and uttered a cry. The young gentleman went back and found the man badly wounded. He took him up and sent him to a hospital, where he probably now lies. The police will no doubt take a hand in the case.

**CONFERENCE CHANGES IN THE RICHMOND DISTRICT.**—There were but few changes in the Richmond district at the session of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Church just adjourned in Petersburg. The most notable ones were the transfer of Rev. Dr. R. N. Sled, of Centenary church, to the presidency of the conference, and the transfer of Rev. S. A. Steel, of Broad-street church, to the North Mississippi Conference. Rev. Dr. Sled is succeeded by Rev. Dr. J. D. Blackwell, and Rev. Dr. Steel by Rev. W. G. Starr, late president of Centenary church. Rev. Messrs. Sled and Steel have their residence in this city made hosts of friends by their learning, zeal, and piety, and will be greatly missed as useful members of society. The best wishes of our people go with them to their new homes. Previous to his appointment to Centenary, Rev. Dr. Sled was for some years stationed at Trinity church, where he was universally beloved. Rev. Messrs. Blackwell and Starr are well known in this city, and will be warmly welcomed. Rev. Dr. Sled is one of the first men in the Conference.

**THE PENITENTIARY SUNDAY SCHOOL.**—At a meeting of the directors of the Penitentiary Sunday school, held in the office of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: Superintendent, Colonel W. P. Munford; Assistant Superintendent, D. S. Morrison; Chairman of the Library Committee, Charles D. Price. During the meeting Colonel Munford gave an interesting account of the history of the Association, of which he had been superintendent for more than ten years. He stated that the school was founded by Walker, expressing his sympathy with the objects of the Society, and promising her aid in procuring more Bibles and hymn-books for the use of the convicts, of which there was a pressing need.

After passing a resolution of thanks to Mrs. Walker the meeting adjourned.

**UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.**—The case of the American Bank Company vs. The Farmers' Loan and Insurance Company occupied the attention of the Court yesterday.

On account of the serious illness of Mrs. L. L. Lewis, wife of the United States district attorney, all criminal cases in the United States Circuit and District Courts were yesterday postponed.

**SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS, YESTERDAY.** Haynes vs. The Commonwealth, et al., from the Hustings Court of the city of Portsmouth. Reversed, Judge Moncure delivering the opinion.

Ratcliffe vs. Anderson. From the Circuit Court of Fairfax county. Affirmed, Judge Christian delivering the opinion.

High vs. Evans. From the County Court of Pittsylvania. Reversed.

Shank vs. Switzer. From Circuit Court of Rockingham. Reversed, Judge Staples delivering the opinion.

Harshburg's administrator and als. vs. Alger and wife. From Circuit Court of Rockingham. Reversed, Judge Burks delivering the opinion.

Wine vs. Mackay and als. From Circuit Court of Augusta county. Affirmed, Judge Moncure delivering the opinion.

Vest vs. Michie. Argued by Colonel John H. Guy for appellant and submitted.

**POLICE COURT, YESTERDAY.**—Thomas Fallon, charged with stealing a lot of plough patterns, castings, &c., from James McIntyre. Discharged.

Emma Woodridge, charged with stealing a lot of clothing from Evelyn Wren. Twenty-five lashes.

Willie Bannan (colored), drunk and trespassing upon Wesley chapel, was fined \$2.50.

Buerno Manoel de Santiago, from Havana, aged nineteen, an escaped Cuban patriot, now on the tramp. Discharged.

J. G. Miles and George C. Pace were fined \$2 each for fighting in the market-house.

**THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE TOBACCO TRADE.**—The total number of offerings for the week ending November 19th was 172 hogheads; of this number 82 were accepted and 90 rejected. The number of private sales was 508; total sales, 500; hogheads, 333; tierces, 57. In this number are included 53 hogheads of western tobacco.

The increase in the number of private sales over the previous week was 156. The decrease in the number of public sales was 42. Total increase, 116. The decrease in the offerings was 59.

**VALENTINE'S STUDIO.** on Leigh street just above Ninth, is being visited by a large number of the strangers in the city, and his superb model of the resolute figure of Lee and other work have excited great interest and high commendation. His model for the equestrian statue of Lee has elicited especial praise, and some of the veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia have exclaimed with deep emotion, "That is *Marce Robert* the *Traveller* just as we used to see him!"

**TOTAL ABSTINENCE HALL.**—The fifth grand old St. Peter's total abstinence and beneficial Society will take place at Monticello Hall on Tuesday the 31st of December. Judging from the gentlemen who have it in charge it may be a success.

**THE FEVER-FIGHTERS.**

**Important Reports and Matters Considered by Them Yesterday.**

**A LITTLE "BREEZE" EARLY IN THE MORNING—REPORT OF COLONEL HARDEE ON THE TOPOGRAPHY OF NEW ORLEANS.**

DRS. CHOPPIN AND AUSTIN FAVOR ABSOLUTE NON-INTERCOURSE WITH THE WEST INDIES DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS—SCIENTIFIC PAPERS—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF YELLOW-FEVER COMMISSION, &c., &c.

The American Public-Health Association resumed business at 10.45 yesterday morning—Dr. Elisha Harris, of New York (the president), in the chair.

The reports of the members were presented and referred to committees under the order previously adopted by the Executive Committee.

The reporter was only able to get the following resolutions offered. The others are to be taken up by the Executive Committee, and will be heard from hereafter.

By C. K. Marshall, D. D.:

1. Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the General Government of the United States the appointment of a commission of competent citizens, who shall be authorized to visit Havana for the purpose of investigating the rise and progress of the yellow-fever; and they shall be required to investigate what may be done, if anything, towards the purifying of ships leaving that port during their voyages, and what further may be done in addition to the present methods in use for the further improvement of the practical workings of an improved and general quarantine system.

2. Resolved, That the Government be urged to set apart a sum of money sufficient for the full and untrammelled employment of all the time and energies of such commission; and that said commission be composed of physicians, scientists, and laymen, and that they be authorized to employ such assistants as they may deem necessary.

By Dr. Vanderpool:

Resolved, That it be earnestly urged upon the President of the United States to confer with the Spanish Government, and request the appointment of a commission to visit Havana, to study yellow-fever at Havana, its principal place of endemicity, with a view of adopting measures which shall eradicate its spread in that city.

A PROTEST.

Major Walthall, of Alabama, said that this was the first deliberative body of which he had ever been a member which did not have control over its own proceedings. The Executive Committee of the Association, in regulating the proceedings and simply reporting to this body for information. What Major Walthall wanted to know was if there was anything in the constitution which permitted the Association to take control of its own affairs?

The President responded that a copy of the constitution would be furnished to the gentleman in a few moments. He assured him that there was no desire on the part of the Executive Committee to "cook" business.

Major Walthall reiterated that he simply desired to inquire if the Association could not control its proceedings. He commented upon the reading at such length of the papers yesterday, and confessed that, though he listened attentively, he was unable this morning to recollect, from Elton and Lant, what direction Mr. Brown's house is from Mr. Smith; and at what age little Mary died, &c. [Applause.] Major Walthall was deeply impressed with the importance of these reports, but was sure that it would be much better to have them in print, where they could be read at leisure.

It was evident that a large number of members sympathized with Major Walthall's protest; but after a very lengthy statement from the President in regard to the programme. It was carried, Major Walthall assenting, being anxious, he said, to hear the report of Colonel Hardee, but reserving for himself the right to again call upon the Association to determine whether it can control its own proceedings.

**Map of New Orleans.**

Colonel Hardee, one of the levee engineers of Louisiana, and an expert in the yellow-fever, placed a large map of New Orleans on a screen, and explained the chief topographical features of the city, and answered several questions propounded him by members.

There is no large city in the United States where the rain or otherwise of the surface, and where at the same time the natural disadvantages are greater than in New Orleans.

The system of drainage was represented as being circumscribed on account of the levee, and the water from the river, the district lying between the Metairie Ridge and the banks of the river. This drainage is performed by four draining-machines, which are located in a basin, to which all the water from the city is accumulated to be pumped around and through the ridge into the basin of Lake Pontchartrain.

These machines are operated by both steam and water-power—in the latter case employing wheels about thirty feet in diameter, which force the water from within a higher level beyond, very similar to an overshot water-wheel reversed. This system of drainage is totally inefficient to produce a good and satisfactory sanitary condition of the city, on account principally of the want of sufficient reservoirs to hold the water during the rainy season, and it is entirely discharged.

Considerable time was devoted to the description of the manner in which the privy-vaults in the city are constructed, and the means used for emptying them. Owing to the nearness of the water to the surface, which is generally within two feet, it has been found that in a great many instances these privy-vaults, which are of brick construction, are subject to leakage, and that excremental matter percolates through the surrounding soil, and during the heat of the summer season a great quantity of deleterious matter is exhaled from the surface. This may in time be corrected, when underground sewers can be established, and the refuse matter taken off through these new channels. Now, as a matter of sanitary reform, which can be accomplished without having for greater objects to be achieved, it has been proposed to benefit the open drain system that during the summer months the city's streets should be irrigated by the water from the Mississippi river, which, from the 1st of May to the 1st of August, would flow of its own accord through pipes connected with the river, the water during that period being higher than the gutterways of the adjacent streets. For the remainder of the year it is proposed that water be supplied for this same purpose of irrigation by means of stationary engines at intervals along the river bank. This is claimed to purify the atmosphere by converting each gutter-way into a rivulet, and at the same time cleansing the larger canals or drains by keeping water in them constantly pure.

A great many other points in regard to the sanitary engineering of the city of New Orleans were touched upon by the speaker and illustrated by his system of maps, all to the end of showing the necessity of sanitary reform in this great southern city. The speaker also alluded to the fact that although the sanitary condition of New Orleans is not such as could be desired, yet this recent epidemic of yellow-fever was more virulent and prevalent to a greater extent in parts of the city that were entirely paved and well drained than in those parts where

even it was proved that garbage was thrown upon the streets, and in the immediate vicinity of the lowest canals and drainage-reservoirs.

Colonel Hardee has a map of each place visited by the Commission.

**The Fever at New Orleans.**

Dr. Choppin, president of the Board of Health of New Orleans, read a paper on the yellow-fever at New Orleans, which, he said, was this year brought from Havana by the steamship Emily B. Souverel on the 25th. The history of the spread of the disease was given in detail, and the sanitary condition of the city ably described.

In summing up, the Doctor said: "The experience of the present year with regard to this epidemic of strict quarantine and the theory of importation and portability of yellow-fever. Witness Galveston, which has not developed a single case. Witness Shreveport, Monroe, La., and Natchez, Miss., with their not-gun quarantines, turning away pestilence and witness, again, Mobile, which has certainly escaped an epidemic."

"From the statement and facts given in the accompanying papers [which he submitted to the Association] it is an irresistible conclusion that the yellow-fever is not an indigenous disease of Louisiana or any other part of the United States, but that the many years when it has made its appearance in this country it could be traced, either directly or remotely, to a foreign source."

"We in Louisiana, operating under a quarantine law not absolute in its restrictions, after an earnest effort in executing it, conducted with all the honesty and energy at our command, assisted by incorruptible quarantine officials, have utterly failed in preventing the importation of the pestilence, which has been brought here, and over our whole southwestern Valley. No conditional quarantine can ever be made effective because—first, of the laxity with which laws are unfortunately executed in this country; and secondly, because of the fact that the yellow-fever is not a disease which will always move Heaven and earth to evade successfully all quarantine laws and regulations."

"The great object to be aimed at is to prevent the germs or fomites of this dreaded pestilence from having access to the people, and the only certain and sure preventive of yellow-fever, in my humble opinion, is absolute non-intercourse with ports where yellow-fever is indigenous from the 1st of April to the 1st of November of each year."

"Once eradicate this disease from the land, as it must necessarily be by our cold winters, and gentlemen, mark my word, we will never again be visited by the terrible scourge unless introduced from abroad."

Dr. Choppin estimates the cost of the yellow-fever in New Orleans in 1878 as follows:

Estimated number of cases..... 25,000  
Cost of 10 days' sickness of each one at \$3..... 750,000  
Cost of 4,500 funerals at \$25 each..... 112,500  
Loss of time and wages of the sick, at \$1,000 a week, amounting to..... 1,900,000  
Loss of time and wages of the healthy population—say 200,000 people, at \$10 a week, amounting to..... 3,600,000  
Values destroyed by the epidemic..... 7,072,500  
Commercial losses by interruption of intercourse with the surrounding country, and other cities..... 5,000,000  
Total losses..... \$12,072,500

Estimated profits of the summer trade with ports where yellow-fever usually prevails..... \$1,500,000  
The difference between these two sums—say \$10,572,500—represents the actual cost of the epidemic to the material resources of New Orleans.

These figures, made up on a basis deemed moderate in all particulars, show that the epidemic has cost the city of New Orleans, in tropical ports, and to our city a million and a half dollars, is held at a risk of more than twelve millions—the actual losses from yellow-fever. An estimate of the total losses to our country from this epidemic has been made by the Hon. B. F. Parquhar in a letter to Surgeon-General Woodworth, in which he places them at the enormous sum of \$176,000,000.

**EPIDEMIC IN NEW ORLEANS IN 1839.**

Dr. W. G. Austin, member of the Board of Health of New Orleans, followed Dr. Choppin, and read a valuable paper. It was devoted in considerable part to the epidemic of 1839, comparing it with the epidemic of 1878, which was like, and which he thought clearly proved was imported, and not of local origin. In thirty-five years' experience in Louisiana and Mississippi, he was satisfied there has never been a single case originated locally. The fever is indigenous to the climate as the West Indies, the coast of Mexico and South America, within the tropics. It is brought to us in ships in fumes. Then it spreads until it reaches the air of a cold climate, where the germs fall and become harmless, or, if they do not, they are lost, or, if they do, there is not an adoption of the atmosphere calculated to absorb the poison. It is not endemic in any of the southern States.

Dr. Austin proposes that 1878 shall be the last year of yellow-fever in New Orleans, "if we shall declare non-intercourse between all the ports where yellow-fever is endemic and New Orleans from the 1st of May until the 1st of November."

Both Dr. Choppin and Dr. Austin spoke in laudatory terms of the energy of the people of the country to the afflicted of New Orleans.

**Scientific Papers.**

Dr. Richardson, of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, read the result of numerous microscopic observations on the pathology of yellow-fever. On account of the sensational reports that appeared in the daily press from time to time of southern physicians having found organisms of various kinds in large numbers in the blood of yellow-fever patients, Dr. White was reported to have been generally, and on the correctness of these observations, and visited the infected districts for that purpose, making his observations at the bedside of the patient, and transmitting duplicate specimens for examination to Professor Richardson, of Philadelphia.

No organisms bearing any direct relation to the cause of the disease were found in any of the secretions, but a considerable increase of those which normally inhabit the body, as would naturally be expected in the low state of vitality attending the acute infectious diseases, and in the tube casts examined with very high powers of the microscope up to 2,500 diameters, an extraordinary development of the low forms of life known as micrococci were found, in many cases completely blocking up the tubules and ducts.

The pathological significance of these observations are hardly prepared to state, but their presence in the canals through which the bile and urine are discharged suggests the possibility of their developing to such an extent as was certainly the case in some of the specimens exhibited as the cause of the outflow of these important secretions, and thus produce some of the most typical symptoms of the disease.

The short time allowed for the observations, and the intentions to carry them out to a much greater extent during the ensuing months, prevent more definite conclusions at present.

**THE NATURE OF CONTAGION.**

Assistant Surgeon Robert White, Marine-Hospital service, read a paper on "The nature of contagion—what is the character of the active principle of contagion by which certain diseases spread or are communicated from one person to another?"

The numerous and extraordinary ideas formerly held about the cause of epidemics were briefly noticed, and the fact that all were being rapidly supplanted by the hypothesis that in the acute specific fevers, at least, if not in most other diseases, that the contagion

element is possessed of vital properties, and has a particulate form.

Dr. White, in the germ theory of disease from the labors of Pasteur, who demonstrated that the processes of fermentation and putrefaction were produced by minute organisms, and the confirmatory observations that the disease affecting the salt-water and the various blights and murrains affecting plants and cereals were produced by microscopic growths.

From analogy it has been reasoned that contagious diseases in the human body are often produced by the same means. Deleterious to the human body, and the non-essential to the production of the poison."

The committee think that the period when an epidemic is raging is not the time to carry on such researches; and yet there must be cases at hand in order to furnish the material for experiment. Havana is suggested as the best place for such an investigation. The report (some portion of which is here omitted) is signed by J. S. Billings, surgeon United States army, chairman; J. Berrian Lindsay, S. Oakes Vanderpool, J. G. Thomas, and L. S. J. Jones.

**A LIBERAL DONATION.**

Dr. Woodworth laid before the Association a letter from the Brooklyn Trust Company, which had placed in its hands \$500 for the benefit of physicians incapacitated by the yellow-fever epidemic.

Rev. Dr. Marshall paid glowing tribute to the physicians who served during the epidemic, and persons who have contributed so generously to the relief funds.

It was ordered that a committee be raised to consider the matter of relief to physicians' families.

**CHAIR OF PUBLIC HYGIENE.**

The following offered by Professor D. J. Roberts, of Nashville, and reported favorably by the Executive Committee, was adopted by the Association:

Resolved, That this Association earnestly recommends the establishment of a chair of Public Hygiene in every medical institution of learning in the United States.

**THE SANITARY LIBRARY.**

A resolution of Dr. Mitchell, of Memphis, reported favorably by the Executive Committee, was adopted, requesting Congress to have printed the catalogue of the library given by the Surgeon-General of the United States army, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five to urge the same upon Congress.

**THE VIEWS OF HON. J. R. TUCKER.**

The views of Hon. J. R. Tucker on hygienic legislation, asked by the Executive Committee, were read. He holds, in brief, that the subject of hygiene belongs to the State, and that Congress, through its powers to regulate commerce, may aid the States. He intimated that the whole matter might be satisfactorily managed by cooperative legislation on the part of the Federal and State governments.

**THE ADDRESS OF THE EVENING.**

Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, of New Jersey, delivered the address of the evening—subject, "How to Manage an Epidemic." It was a very learned and practical address, and showed that the speaker had devoted great attention to studying the best means of ascertaining the facts on which the conditions attending the development of epidemics depend. He pointed out the difficulties of securing proper evidence of the causes at work, and indicated plainly the necessity of employing the keenest and most discriminative powers of observation of which the human mind is capable, in determining the value of the conflicting evidence presented. He recognized with satisfaction the growing popular appreciation of the important relations of sanitary science to the public health, and recommended the institution of departments for instruction in hygiene in all our higher educational institutions.

Dr. Hunt was warmly congratulated on the scientific and practical character of his paper.

At 9:30 o'clock the Association adjourned, and the members in a body went to pay their respects to the speaker.

The Association will meet at Mozart Hall at 10 o'clock this morning.

**THE THEATRE—CAMILLE.**—Mr. Keene's Handel Vaudeville night gave much greater satisfaction than his Richmond, and the entire play passed off very smoothly. Miss Vaders, it must be confessed, is very attractive, and her acting improves very much upon acquaintance. A much more complete notice was crowded out on Wednesday night.

Last night the emotional melodrama Camille, or, The Fate of a Coquette, was presented, with the following cast: Armand Duval, Mr. Thomas W. Keene; Mons. Duval, Mr. Carl Ahrendt; Gaston, Mr. George Hoey; Gustave, Mr. James T. Gallows; Messenger, Mr. Walter Allen; Arthur, Mr. P. Brakely; Camille, Miss Hignett Vaders; Madame Prudence, Mrs. Octavia Allen; Nichette, Miss Marion Booth; Nanine, Miss La Croix; Olympe, Miss Bannan.

The play is founded upon one of Dumas' works, and is in many respects objectionable, but it must be confessed was very well presented, when it is remembered that Miss Vaders never played Camille before, and had not even seen the stage for a long time. She won many hearts last night, and will no doubt continue to draw good houses.

Miss Booth, too, appeared to greater advantage than on any previous evening of the engagement, and came in for a share of the honors of the evening.

Mr. Octavia Allen, a hungry woman, was quite happy, and brought down the house several times during the performance.

The other members of the company rendered their parts very acceptably.

To-night Mr. Keene will appear in his great rôle of Iago, in which he is said to be very fine.

**THE MOZART.**—The programme on the *Balon* announced last night's performance as the one-hundred-and-thirty-second *musical*, and in many respects the entertainment was very good. There was a fine audience present, as is generally the case when there are any vocal attractions announced. Indeed, the vocalists seem far from partial to local instrumental music.

Paymaster T. T. Caswell, of the United States navy, delighted the audience with two tenor solos, "Forever and for Aye," by Marston, and "Farewell," by Graham. He has a pure tone, and will no doubt receive a warm welcome whenever it may please him to favor the Association with his sweet tones.

Mr. Grant surpassed himself last evening, singing with marked expression and taste the two pleasing selections, "Did My Love" by Hutton, and "Lost Chord," by Sullivan.

The orchestra was unusually small in number, but played three selections very acceptably. Mr. Kessnell's execution of the *Fantasia*, Brahms' "Pavane," though good, did not seem to please the audience. Such arrangements for the violin may be all very well in their way, but to our mind it is rather difficult to find any music in such an amount of gymnastics. The quartet by Reissiger for violin, piano, violoncello, and played by Messrs. Kessnell, Reinhardt, Baseler, and Tidlow, was beautiful, and was carefully and tastefully rendered.

**TABLEAUX FOR THE BENEFIT OF CENTENARY CHURCH.**—The tableaux were performed for some time past are progressing finely. Vocal and instrumental music, which will follow each scene, will prevent the usual pauses which are so irksome to an audience. This promises to be more attractive than any former entertainment of the kind. The tableaux will be given next Friday night.

**ADJOURNED.**—The Hustings Court has adjourned for the term. It will meet again on the first Monday in December.

**PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.**

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE—APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES, &c.

**Second Day—Morning Session.**

The Grange was called to order at 9 o'clock—all the officers of yesterday present.

A call of States was had, and various resolutions, petitions, &c., were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

The Master appointed the following standing committees:

Finance: Brothers James, Indiana; Smith, Georgia; Sims, Kansas; Sisters Ellis, Ohio; Shipley, Oregon.

Constitution and By-Laws: Brothers Chase, New Hampshire; Woodman, Michigan; Thing, Maine; Forsythe, Illinois; Bayler, West Virginia.

Cooperation: Brothers Blanton, Virginia; Sherwin, Wisconsin; Shipley, Oregon; Eschbaugh, Missouri; Forsythe, Illinois.

Transportation: Brothers Piollet, Pennsylvania; Wayne, New York; Lipscomb, South Carolina; Lang, Texas; Steele, California.

Locoats of the Order: Brothers Moore, Maryland; Whitehead, New Jersey; Dinwiddie, Indiana; Sisters Blanton, Virginia; Wayne, New York.

Commercial Relations: Brothers Rosa, Delaware; James, Maryland; Thing, Maine; Sisters Booth, Colorado; Sherwin, Wisconsin.

Resolutions: Brothers Ware, Massachusetts; Nicholson, New Jersey; Sisters Ellis, Ohio; Bayler, West Virginia; Adams, Minnesota.

Master's Address: Sisters Moore, Maryland; Ware, Massachusetts; Woodman, Michigan; Piollet, Pennsylvania; Sims, Kansas.

Executive Committee's Report: Brothers Steele, California; Wilson, Florida; Lipscomb, South Carolina; Sisters Smith, Georgia; Steele, California.

Lecturer's Report: Brother Wilson, Florida; Sisters Chase, New Hampshire; Rosa, Delaware; Booth, Colorado; Sherwin, Wisconsin.

Locoats: Brothers Sims, Kansas; Eschbaugh, Missouri; Wayne, New York; Sisters Woodman, Michigan; Ware, Massachusetts.

Claims and Grievances: Brothers Aiken, South Carolina; Alexander, North Carolina; Booth, Colorado; Sisters Steele, California; James, Indiana.

Mileage: Brothers Ellis, Ohio; Sherwin, Wisconsin; Sisters Rosa, Delaware; James, Indiana; Sims, Kansas.

Foreign Relations: Brothers Lang, Texas; Rosa, Delaware; Ellis, Ohio; Piollet, Pennsylvania; Shipley, Oregon; Alexander, North Carolina.

Education: Brothers Harwell, Tennessee; Chase, New Hampshire; Sisters Moore, Maryland; Nicholson, New Jersey; Piollet, Pennsylvania.

Order of Business: Brothers Woodman, Michigan; Moore, Maryland; Ellis, Ohio; Lipscomb, South Carolina; Harwell, Tennessee.

The Grange took a short recess in order to allow certain committees to prepare business for consideration. After resuming a letter was read from the Governor, inviting the members of the Grange to a reception at his mansion to-night. The invitation was, on motion, accepted with the thanks of the Grange.

The following

**ORDER OF BUSINESS**

1. Opening of the Grange.

2. Reading minutes of preceding day.

3. Reports or recommendations of officers.

4. Report of executive committee.

5. Reports of standing committees.

6. Reports of special committees.

7. Call of roll of States, for the introduction of business, for reference without debate.

8. Motions and resolutions.

9. Special orders of the day.

10. Unfinished business.

Sessions convene at 9:30 A. M. daily.

The question of *per diem* and mileage of the members of the Grange was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Grange took a recess until 2:30 P. M.

**Afternoon Session.**

Under a call of States a number of resolutions were read and referred to appropriate committees.

On motion the invitation to visit Churchland Grange, near Norfolk, was accepted. The Grange will probably go down there via the river boats on next Thursday. Thanks-giving-day.